COSTER RUINED THE FIRM

AND LOST \$300,000 BELONGING TO HIS RELATIVES.

Stuck to the Bear Side in Steel and Reading After the Panio-All He Had Wen by the Fall and \$200,000 Belonging to His Mother-in-Law Lost in the Rise.

The Stock Exchange firm of Coster, Knapp & Co. did not long survive the death of Charles Coster, the senior partner, who shot himself on Monday evening. The surviving partner J. M. Knapp, announced its suspension before the opening of business yesterday and filed assignments for the firm and individually. Mr. Coster before he killed himself, according to Louis Werner, the assignee, had ruined the firm by individual speculation, in the course of which he hazarded and lost not only his own and the firm's money but some \$300,000 deposited with him by relatives.

Apart from Mr. Coster's own losses, estimated at \$1,500,000, by far the heaviest loser, Mr. Werner said, was Mrs. Anthon, his mother-in-law. She had deposited with him for safe keeping or had given to him for investment \$200,000. All of this money was lost, and in addition there was lost, according to Mr. Werner's estimate, about \$100,000 belonging to other relatives. Among these relatives J. Rich Steers and Henry Steers, the latter a brother-in-law, were losers to a comparatively small amount. The surviving partner, Mr. Knapp, says that he did not know of the deposit of these moneys with the firm until be was informed by Mr. Coster's relatives after the suicide

Both Mr. Coster's partner and a number of his intimate friends professed ignorance vesterday of the fact that he had been speculating heavily. Very few of his market commitments were made through his own firm, but he kept accounts, in no ase a very large account, with a number of other firms, and in this way concealed the extent and nature of his operations. last year he won large sums of money n the bear market, this year he lost all his winnings and more than he owned besides by fighting the advance in the parket. Briefly his market experiment lustrates the statement made by E. H. Harriman last October that the full history every panic shows the heaviest losses on the bear side. Last October Mr. Coster told one of his

timate friends that he had been successful in the market beyond all his expectaions. He was worth more money then, he said, than he had ever hoped to have. He iid not state the amount of his winnings. but he gave the impression that he had certainly won more than \$1,000,000, and very likely much more. The money was made by selling stocks consistently through-

Not only in the parlance of the Street id he "overstay his market" or fall to ake his profits when stocks had struck rock bottom, but he plunged more and more heavily, parlaying profits, as the carket advanced. In his own house and in a number of others with which he did business his particular fancy seemed to be the short side of Steel common. He was infatuated with the idea that the Steel stocks, in view of the reports of depression in the steel industry, were selling altogether above their intrinsic value. According to one broker he sold Steel short at 23 and kept on selling it short until on Tuesday a price of 37 exhausted his last resource. This broker estimated that Mr. Coster lost \$800,000 in Steel alone.

The assignee estimated yesterday that Mr. Coster was short about 20,000 shares of stock, principally "Little Steel," at the time of his death. Most of the remainder of the short line consisted of commitments o Union Pacific and Reading. The effort to protect these commitments was made more difficult by the precautions taken by houses in lending stocks since the McIntyre failure last Friday. Every house under the rules has a right to demand on every advance additional funds to secure stocks loaned by it. The records of such transactions have been scrutinized very closely and the margins insisted on much more strictly since the McIntyre

The firm has few customers. Mr. Coster never solicited business and used to tell his partner that they could do well enough on the business they got from other brokers and from his own friends and associates. He was one of the most popular members of the Exchange, and the business from fellow brokers-two dollar business it is called-was very large. The few regular customers outside Stock Exchange circles were friends and relatives. None of them traded very heavily, and apart from Mrs. Anthon none of them had any large amount on deposit.

"The cause of the suspension was overspeculation on the part of Mr. Coster," said Mr. Knapp. "The losses for the most part fall on Mr. Coster's estate, on his brother and on myself to a small extent. The firm had only about a dozen customers and was doing a very limited business.

Owing to the death of Mr. Coster and the subsequent condition of the firm's affairs it has been deemed advisable to make an assignment for the benefit of all the creditors. This step was taken at the request of the creditors and Mr. Werner has a heady started to straighten out accounts so as to he in a position to make a correct statement to all parties interested at the earliest

W. B. Coster, Charles Coster's brother, retired from the firm a year ago, selling his Stock Exchange seat to Mr. Knapp, and has been abroad most of the time since. He returned by the Oceanic yesterday morning and went at once to his brother's office. He had been informed of the suicide by wireless message. He had known little f his brother's affairs since his retirement from the firm. His name was still carried s a member of the firm in the Stock Exhange directory. He is not, however, liable for any of the firm's indebtedness or the legal notices of dissolution of partnership were published and served at the time of his retirement. The remaining partners eglected to serve the Stock Exchange with a notice, but this neglect in no way

tends to make him liable. The assignee estimated the indebtedness of the firm at \$1,000,000, including the \$300,000 to Charles Coster's relatives. Most of the remainder was in bank loans amply secured. The Stock Exchange indebtedness Mr. Werner did not believe to be in excess of

\$20,000, for the reason that the stock borrowed by Mr. Coster was margined up very close to yesterday's prices.

"Here is a failure," Mr. Werner added, the cause of which is perfectly apparent. It is due to no bad debts, to no failure on the part of customers respond to margins and to no overextension or indiscretion by the firm as a whole. It was due entirely to Charles Coster's speculation. Mr. Knapp knew little of his operations and had no conception of their magnitude, Mr. Knapp's entire property is lost in the failure. I have no idea of the value of the assets, but an of the opinion that they will

not be large." The Costers first began business on the Produce Exchange. The firm name in the 80s was Coster Bros. Subsequently they branched out as Coster, Martin & Co., with offices in this city and Chicago and began to speculate heavily in wheat. In 1892 they ran a big pool in wheat, encountered the opposition of the Armours and other important dealers in Chicago and went under in a faiure with estimated liabilities of \$4,000,000. The following year the brothers rehabilitated their affairs and organized a Stock Exchange firm

The firm was one of the houses which distributed United States Steel stock under the direction of James R Keene when the corporation was organized. One of its most successful operations was in the bull movements is the Harriman stocks in 1906 when the 5 and 10 per cent, dividends were declared on Southern Pacific and Union Pacific respectively.

THROUGH TO FLATBUSH AVENUE. Subway Scheiule That Is to Be in Force Beginning Friday Morning.

General Manager Hedley of the Interporough Rapid Transit Company announces that the first train for passengers through the Brooklyn subway extension to Flatbush and Atlantic avenues will leave the Bowling Green station on Friday at 1:02 o'clock A. M. At 1:14 o'clock the first passenger train to Manhattan from the new Flatbush terminal will be started. Thereafter the trains will be run on regular schedule time This is the schedule:

All Lenox avenue express trains will run through the East River tunnel to Atlantic avenue station, making the station stops at Borough Hall Hoyt street, Nevins street and Atlantic avenue, between midnight and 1:10 A. M. and between 6:35 A. M. and midnight In addition to the Lenox avenue express trains, between 7:58 A. M. and 9:14 A. M. and also between 4:56 P. M. and 6:37 P. M. from Atlantic avenue, all Dyckman street express trains will be run through the East River tunnel.

During the interval between 1:10 A. M. and 8:35 A. M. all Lenox avenue local trains will be run through to Atlantic avenue, and during this same interval all Broadway local trains will be run around the South Ferry

Passengers on southbound local trains desiring to ge to Brooklyn during the day, when all local trains terminate at City Hall oop, will change from local trains at Brooklyn Bridge to Atlantic avenue express trains, which will have red and green markers on the front of the leading motor car.

Passengers on southbound Broadway express trains scheduled for South Ferry who desire to go to Brooklyn will change to Atantic avenue express trains at the Bewling Green station.

Trains will be run from Atlantic avenue station, Brookyn, daily except Sundays and holidays on the following interva

	Between	
	12:00 Mid. and 1:10 A. M. every	8 minutes.
	1:10 A. M. and 1:34 A. M. every	10 minutes
1	1:34 A. M. and 5:34 A. M. every	15 minutes.
	5:04 A. M. and 6:04 A. M. every	10 minutes.
	6:04 A. M. and 6:85 A. M. every	8 minutes.
۱	6:35 A. M. and 7:15 A. M. every	5 minutes
1	7:15 A. M. and 1:27 A. M. every	4 minutes.
	7:27 A. M. and 7:58 A. M. every	3 minutes.
١	7:58 A. M. and 8:48 A. M. every	2 minutes 15 sec.
	8:48 A. M. and 9:14 A. M. every	2 minutes 46 sec.
	9:14 A. M. and 10:12 A. M. every	4 minutes.
	10:12 A. M. and 11:13 A. M. every	5 minutes.
1	11:12 A. M. and 2:54 P. M. every	6 minutes.
	8:54 P. M. and 4:84 P. M. every	5 minutes.
1	4:34 P. M. and 4:56 P. M. every	
1	4:56 P. M. and 5:10 P. M. every	
. 1	5:10 P. M. and 6:22 P. M. every	
	6:22 P. M. and 6:37 P. M. every	
4	6:37 P. M. and 6:34 P. M. every	5 minutes.
	6:54 P. M. and 8:30 P. M. every	6 minutes.
	8:30 P. M. and 12:00 Mid. every	

KING MANUEL TO THE CORTES. swears to Rule Portugal According to Law Strong Guards in the Streets.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LISBON, April 29.-King Manuel left the Necessidades Palace to-day, for the second time only since his father and brother were murdered, for the purpose of opening the Cortes, which had not met since th inauguration of the dictatorship under Prime Minister Franco. The route from the palace to the Parliament building was closely lined with soldiers. The street ends opening on the route were filled with cavalry. Strong forces of police and municipal guards were stationed at numerous points.

The King drove in a closed carriage, prepeded and surrounded by cavalry. The journey both ways was without incident. The crowds were respectful. King Manuel read his speech from the throne in a firm, clear voice which much resembled that of his father. He said among other things:

"I invoke the terrible martyrdom of my father and brother as a sign of alliance between the Crown and Parliament, which should rally everybody to the cause of peace and progress in the nation. May this union, concentrating the energies of all in a supreme effort, give us strength to bear the weight of responsibility for and power over the country's destinies.

"I place my faith in God and you for help to fulfil my mission well. I shall try to seek inspiration and example from those sovereigns who have been a glory to the monarchy, a blessing to the nation and a iving lesson in the art of ruling. I shall rule, I swear it, in accordance with the

AGREEMENT ON ARMY PAY BILL. Increase for Officers and Men-\$1,000,000 for Joint Army Manœuvres.

WASHINGTON, April 29.-The conferees of the Senate and House agreed to-night on points of dispute in the army pay bill. The bill as it now stands and as it will be passed admits no increase for General and Lieutenant-General. Major-Generals, Brigadier-Generals, Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors and First Lieutenants are each increased \$500 a year. Captains are increased \$600 a year, Second Lieutenants \$300 and cadets \$100. Enlisted men receive an average increase of 35 per cent.

Under the new schedule mounts and horse equipment will be provided for all officers below the rank of Major who are required to be mounted. If an officer provides his own mount he will be recompensed \$150 a year for one mount or \$200 a Aear for two. This equalizes pay of infantry and cavalry officers.

TO PHILADELPHIA EVERY HOUR on the hour in 2 hours. See New Jersey Central schedule on page 12. TIES THAT BIND TWO GREAT CITIES.—Ass.

MORGAN DIX DIES SUDDENLY

RECTOR OF TRINITY SINCE THE CIVIL WAR DAYS.

Was Barely Able in His Eighty-first Year to Preach His Easter Sermon-Would Not Exchange His Metropolitan Rectership for a Provincial Bishopric.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church since the days of the civil war, died suddenly at 9 o'clock last night at his home, 27 West Twenty-fifth street, of heart failure, superinduced by asthma, from which he had been a sufferer for years. Dr. Dix had been ailing for several weeks. and was so ill when he delivered his Easter sermon that he barely was able to finish. Mrs. Dix, Dr. Dix's son, John A. Dix, and his daughters Margaret and Mrs. William H. Wheelock were at his bedside when he

Dr. Dix had been sick in bed since Sunday His condition became so serious on Tuesday that Dr. Alexander A. Smith was called in Dr. Smith was in constant attendance until Dr. Dix died. The funeral arrangements will be announced to-day. The interment will doubtless be in the Dix vault in Trinity churchyard, where Dr. Dix's father was buried.

Dr. Dix was a son of Gen. John A. Dix, Governor, Senator and Minister to France. The family is of English stock and numpered among its names some prominent Puritan families of New England. Dr-Dix's mother was the daughter of John Jordan Morgan, a Welshman who in the early part of the century was a man of wealth and position in New York.

Dr. Dix was born here on November 1 1827. His father was then Major in the Regular army, but shortly after resigned his commission and removed to Cooperstown with his family. When Dr. Dix was years old the family took a house at Albany and they lived at the State capital for twelve years while Gen. Dix was by turns Adjutant-General, Secretary of State Superintendent of Public Instruction and member of the Assembly.

Dr. Dix's mother failed in health in 1842 and the family west to Madeira to spend the winter. They toured Spain and Italy and came back to New York two years later. Already the young son had done some college preparatory work which was completed in New York upon his return. He entered the sophomore class of Columbia in 1845, was graduated in 1848 and thereupon took up the study of law in Washington with his father, who then was in the United States Senate.

Dr. Dix had studied law only a short time when he decided to enter the ministry He entered the General Theological Seminary and after his graduation in 1852 was ordained a deacon in St. John's Chapel, New York, by the then Bishop of New Hampshire and admitted to the priesthood in 1854 by Bishop Alonzo Potter in St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia. He was appointed assistant at St. Mark's to the rector, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Wilmer, who afterward

pecame Bishop of Louisians. After some years at St. Mark's Dr. Dix European travel and study. He came back to America in 1885 and was elected assistant minister of Trinity parish in this city. In and in 1882, upon the death of the Rev. Dr. William Berrian, Dr. Dix succeeded to the rectorship. Dr. Dix was associated with Trinity for practically half a century.

Many times, so Dr. Dix's close friends say, he has refused to be elevated to the office of Bishop of different dioceses through-Potter succeeded to the diocese of New York Dr. Dix was prominently mentioned for the office. As rector of Trinity Dr. Dix's position and influence in the affairs of his church were greater perhaps than they would have been as Bishop of a smaller

Virtually as rector of Trinity he was a dean of a large ecclesiastical establishment and his clergy may be considered his canons. Under his direction were seven churches and a score of clergymen and the wealthiest parish perhaps in the world. Notwithstanding his many duties Dr. Dix found time for a great deal of literary work and other labors that had to do directly or indirectly with his vocation. He was a trustee of Columbia University, from which institution he received his

A. B. away back in 1848; delegate to many general conventions and a member of the committee on canons; president of the standing committee of the diocese, trustee of the Sailors' Snug Harbor and ex officie trustee of the Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum, trustee of the General Theological Seminary and chairman of its standing committee, vice-president of the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School and of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and trustee of the House of Mercy, the Society for Promoting Religion and Learning and the Church

Orphan Home.
Among Dr. Dix's literary works are tw Commentaries" on the tures on Pantheism," "Le Epistles; "Lec I'wo Estates," and a second edition of the same work; two American and two English editions of "Sermons, Doctrinal and Practical"; "Memoirs of John A. Dix" in wo volumes, and his most popular work Lecture on the Calling of a Christian Voman," which has run into many edi-Woman Also he was, the author and pub tions. tions. Also no was the state and a "History of the Parish of Trinity Church" He had doctor's degrees from both Harvard and Oxford and manuals of instruction and de

A triple jubilee was celebrated by Dr. Dix and his parishioners at old St. Paul's Church in lower Broadway on November 1, 1902, that was unique. On that day Dr Dix celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as clergyman, his seventy-fifth birthday and his fortieth anniversary as rector of Trinity. All the leading clergymen of the Episcopa Church in New York and the neighborhood on hand to honor the aged rector were on hand to honor the aged rector, and the services were noteworthy. At the evening service the parishioners presented Dr. Dix with an immense loving cup that since then has been one of his treasures. It was the next year that he stirred New York momentarily with his sermon that deplored "the decline of womanhood from

ften dealt with current vanities and popu-Dr. Dix's father it was who gave the famous order in 1861, "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot," which, as Buchanan's Secre-tary of the Treasury, he telegraphed in the apt. Breshwood affair at New Orleans. Dr. Dix married in 1874 Emily Wool outter, the eldest daughter of Gen. William Soutter. He was a member of the Grolier Club and the Sons of the Revolution and was

of the War of 1813.

its old ideals and its deterioration through

the copying the ways and invading the sphere of men." His Lenten sermons

MALONEY MARRIAGE VOID. So the Referee Decides in Case Revealed by Clarkson Elopement.

It was learned yesterday that Daniel F. Cohalan, who was appointed by Supreme Court Justice Newburger to take testimony in the proceedings brought for the annulment of the marriage of Helen Maloney. daughter of Martin Maloney of Philadelphia, and Arthur Herbert Osborne, has

decided that the marriage was void. Helen Maloney and Arthur Osborne were married by Justice of the Peace Boyd at Mamaroneck on December 28, 1905, after an automobile ride to that place. They gave the names of Helen Eugene and Herbert Osborne. Osborne was then a sophomore at Princeton. After the marriage the uple came to New York and attended a theatre performance, after which Miss Maloney went home. The fact of the marriage came out last

Clarkson, who had been visiting at the Maloney home. It was said at the time that she and Clarkson were married in Montreal, but no record of the marriage has been found, so far as is known. Proceedings for the annulment of the narriage to Osborne were begun in January. The contention was that the marriage

September when Miss Maloney ran off to

Europe by way of Montreal with Samuel

ROOSEVELT BOOM IN GEORGIA. Democrats and Populists Ask Republicans to Nominate Him for His Mother's Sake.

had never been consummated.

ATLANTA, April 29.-Citizens of Roswell, the home of President Roosevelt's mother, have signed a petition urging the Republican national convention to nominate Roosevelt for a third term. There are 200 names to the petition, chiefly of Democrats and Populists, for there are only four or five white Republicans at Roswell.

It was drawn up and circulated by R. G. Broadwell, former Mayor of Roswell. first name signed is that of G. W. Wing, the present Mayor. The petition says i part:

To the people of Georgia irrespective of party we appeal to sign this petition, nominating a Southern man, a Georgian for President of the United States.

From his mother in his veins flows the purest blood of our Southland, giving to him his high sense of chivalry; from his Northern father he inherits his sturdy sense of commercial honor and ability Knowing no North, no South, no East, no West, he has labored to heal all sectionalism; his aim is to give equal rights to all, equally guarding capital and labor, upholding, commending corporations, regardless of the extent of their wealth if honestly gotten; condemning and prosecuting if gotten unlawfully and in the betrayal of a trust. "He upholds labor when clothed in self-

respect, despising it when used in violence

WANTS 2 CENT CABLE RATE. Heaton, M. P., Aims at Superseding Matts With Cheap Wires. Special Cable Desputch to THE SUS.

LONDON, April 29.-Judging from as article he contributes to the May number of the Financial Review of Reviews, the postal reformer, John Henniker Heaton, M. P., proposes to devote the remainder of his public life to a crusade to cheapen the world's telegraph rates. He is already resigned and spent a year and a half in promulgating a scheme for a uniform rate of two cents a word throughout Europe. He proposes to agitate for the same rate in Great Britain and all the colonies, irrespec-1859 he was made assistant rector of Trinity | tive of distance, his ultimate aim being penny (two cents) a word telegrams throughout the world.

He believes that such a rate would result largely in the supersession of the cumbrous and slow mail service, which thenceforth would be reserved for the transmission of valuable documents, newspapers, circulars out the country. When the present Bishop | and parcels. Mr. Heaton sets forth arguments in favor of his proposals at great length, purporting, among other things, to prove that the enormous resulting traffic would yield a huge profit.

Referring to the Atlantic cables he points out that they are controlled by a monopoly, or more strictly speaking a double monopoly, and he contends that so far as the cables to America are concerned commerce is practically throttled. He proposes that Great Britain and the United States shall jointly acquire the properties and rights of the existing companies at a fair valuation and thereby establish a common State monopoly of cable communication.

This, he declares, is not only feasible but absolutely necessary in the interests of the millions in both countries. Great Britain, according to Mr. Heaton, should also buy one or more cables between the United Kingdom and Canada and the cables connecting Great Britain with the East Indies, Australia and South Africa.

WARNER'S BROWNSVILLE SPEECH. Three Instalments Read and Senator Lodge Agrees to Read the Remainder.

WASHINGTON, April 29 .- An effort was made in the Senate to-day to arrange terminal facilities for the extended speech of Senator William Warner of Missouri on the Brownsville affray. Mr. Warner's speech has already occupied more than three days. He had intended to resume to-day but sent word that he was ill. Senator Foraker is anxious to have the debate over so that action may be taken on his bill for the reinstatement of the discharged negro soldiers.

Senator Lodge asked for unanimous conent this morning to allow the printing of the rest of Mr. Warner's speech in the Congressional Record without delivery. Objections were made by Senators Bacon and Teller as being contrary to the rules of the Senate. Mr. Teller said it had been the invariable practice in the Senate to permit no speech to appear in the Record which had not been read.

"If the Senator from Missouri is not able to read his speech he might ask some Senator to read it for him," said Mr. Teller. Finally Mr. Lodge agreed to arrange with Senator Warner for having the concluding part of the speech read. The telephone was brought into play and Mr. Lodge toon brought assurance into the Senate chamber that the manuscript of the Warner speech was on the way from Senator Warner's residence to the Capitol. Mr. Lodge will probably volunteer to read the re-mainder of the speech to-morrow.

Andrew Carnegie's Car Stoned. NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 29 .- Andre Carnegie's special car was stoned by tramps in the Lehigh Valley Railroad yards at South Plainfield last night. Several windows were broken. Ten boys were arrested to day, but it was not charged that the boys had anything to do with the stoning of Mr.

Carnegie's car. GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.

THOS. A. M'INTYRE COMES BACK

IS IN A SANITARIUM HERE, TIRED BY HIS JOURNEY.

To-day Is the Day Set for the Inquiry Into the Whereabouts of the Assets of the Firm and Its Customers, but Litigation May Delay That Proceeding.

Thomas A. McIntyre arrived in the city last night from his country place at Onslow, N. C., and was so much fatigued by the trip that he was taken at once to a private sanitarium. He was seen by his lawyer, Maurice Leon, shortly afterward, and Mr Leon gave out this statement late last night:

"I saw Mr. Thomas A. MoIntyre to-night shortly after his arrival from the South. Although worn out he undertook the journey back in order to be where he might help in clearing up his firm's affairs. The fatigue of the trip, however, has aggravated his condition, but he hopes that within a week he will be able to take up his task. Mr. McIntyre is in a private sanitarium. No good purpose would be achieved by making his location public, and Mr. McIntyre certainly should have quiet at this time. Of course his address will be given by me to whoever has a right to obtain it."

If Mr. McIntyre is so ill the chances are that he will not appear to-day for examination before United States Commissioner Gilchrist and possibly the examination will be adjourned on account of litigation between the two receivers of his brokerage firm. There are in prospect also proceedings on the part of two of the partners, James E. Hulshizer and James M. Hudson, which may cause an adjournment.

Before Judge Hough in the United States District Court yesterday Attorney Irving L. Ernst, representing Receiver Burlingham, asked for the discharge of Receiver Peck on the grounds that Mr. Peck had an open account with the firm and was on terms of close business relationship with one of the partners. The motion was opposed by Wellman, Gouch & Smyth, who argued that Mr. Burlingham should have the assistance of a man familiar with the business Judge Hough will announce his decision on Monday.

In the course of the argument there came out for the first time the distinction between the McIntyre firm of seven partners and the McIntyre firm of five partners and the bearing this distinction may have on the claims of creditors Incorporation papers were laid before Judge Hough showing that each firm was organized May 1, 1907. Each had the same five names, but in the firm of seven partners James E. Hulshizer of Bernardsville and James M. Hudson of Boston were members. It was the business of the seven to take charge of the business of the branches in New England and in Newark. The five transacted the rest of the business, including

the execution of orders from the seven. The assignment was made by the five On the act of insolvency shown in the assignment receivers in bankruptcy were appointed for the firm with seven members. on that account Wellman, Gouch & Smyth want Mr. Burlingham removed as receiver and new proceedings instituted for the firm with five members.

A more important phase of the contention from the standpoint of creditors is that Mr. Hulshizer has money. He has retained Sullivan & Cromwell to demonstrate that he is not responsible for the liabilities of the firm with five members, which was the main firm and conducted all the financial operations. Mr. Hudson disclaims liability for the same reason.

Subpœnas to appear for examination to-day were served yesterday on George C. Ryan, Edward T. White and James E. Hulshizer. Receiver Burlingham received \$12,000 from the Consolidated National Bank as equity in a called loan of \$80,000. He also secured from the firm's box in the Stock Exchange vaults about \$10,000 in securities that had been transferred and deposited for the firm. A little more property was obtained in the seizure of one of T. A. McInarre's automobiles which was found in a garage. The other automobile had not been seen since Thursday evening. Judge Holt has authorized Receiver Burlingham to pay the salaries of employees for the week ended April 25, but not more than \$30 to any one person.

KEAN DIDN'T LIKE THE TITLE. Senator From New Jersey Thought the

Clerk Who Was Reading It Was Insane. WASHINGTON, April 29 .- Senator Teller called up a bill in the Senate to-day, giving its number, and asked that it be passed "The clerk will read it," said the Vice-President, but the clerk had not gone far before Senator Kean of New Jersey, the eagle eye of the Senate, was on his feet. apparently to interpose an objection.

"It's all right. Don't object," whispered Senator Gallinger, who sat near Senator The clerk resumed reading: "An act to

amend an act entitled an act to amend an act---" "Mr. President," interrupted Mr. Kean. "I tell you it's all right," whispered

Mr. Gallinger again. "It's not the bill I object to It's the clerk," Mr. Kean whispered back. "What's the matter with him?" asked Mr. Gallinger. "I don't know," said Mr. Kean, "but it's

evident that there is no bill with that ridiculous title." "He was reading correctly," asserted Mr Gallinger. "Just let him finish."

So the clerk began all over again; "A bill to amend an act entitled an act to amend an act amending the act entitled an act to authorize the receipt of United States gold coin in exchange for gold bars."

"Good Lord, is that really the title that bill?" exclaimed Mr. Kean. estly thought the clerk had gone suddenly insane The bill was passed.

MRS. S. VAN WYCK FLEET HURT. She and Her Daughter in a Runaway Accident at Oyster Bay.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., April 29-Mrs. S. Van Wyck Fleet and her daughter Cecelie were hurt in a runaway accident here this afternoon. They were driving through the village when their horse was frightened by a reel used for electric wire. The rig was upset and Mrs. Fleet and her daughter were thrown out. They were taken home in an automobile, and it was said that neither was in a serious conditio Mr. Fleet is a cousin of ex-Mayor Van Wyck of New York city.

ANARCHISTS TO BE DEPORTED. Rounded Up in This City by Commissioner Bingham-Others to Follow.

WASHINGTON, April 29.-Five aliens of anarchistic tendencies of a list of fifty rounded up by Commissioner Bingham of New York have been found wanting by the Department of Commerce and Labor, and an order for their exportation to Italy, their native country, was issued by the department to-day. Commissioner Bingham knows where to put his hands on them. The records of the others are being investigated and their exile will be ordered as fast as their unworthiness is established.

JAPANESE ATTACKED.

California Town Scene of Outbreaks That

May Be Carried to the Mikado. NAPA, Cal., April 29.-Thomas Cuff was arrested here to-night on a charge of assault and battery made by S. Mori, a local Japanese laundryman

On Sunday night a crowd of boys attacked and brutally beat the unoffending Japanese. The attack was the second within a few weeks.

Much feeling has been aroused here and local Japanese declare their intention to call the matter to the attention of their Government.

DIAMOND MAKING MYSTERY. American's Charge of Fraud Falls-Lemoine Gets Time to Make Good.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Paris, April 29 .- The examining magistrate dismissed to-day the proceedings brought by an American named Seigman against M. Moine, who was formerly a partner of Lemoine, the alleged diamond maker, who was accused by Sir Julius Wernher of the De Beers Syndicate of swindling him out of \$750,000. In Seigman's case the Court ruled that there was no case. Seigman charged that Moine wrongfully obtained \$10,000 from him for experiments in making bort, which is an imperfect species of diamond used in cutting and polishing.

Lemoine has announced that he will no onger prohibit the London bank, which holds it, from surrenderng the envelope which, it has been alleged, held his secret for manufacturing diamonds He says it merely contains a formula for making bort. He adds that the magistrate has promised not to open the envelope before the expiration of two months, which he needs to prove his ability to make diamonds

FEARED COREAN MURDERERS. Methodist Missionary Bishop, Returning, Guarded in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.-Because of warnings by cable from Honolulu that Coreans might attempt to assassinate him, Government officers met Bishop Merriman Colbert Harris, an American missionary, to-day when the steamer Korea arrived and took him on a launch to Oakland. whence he left to-night for the East. Bishop Harris was a warm friend of Stevens and he had recently given out similar views of Japan's work in Cores. It was rumored in Honolulu that arrangements had been made by Coreans here to assassinate the Bishop. He said soon after his arrival

Orient I was warned against making any statements on the Corean question, so you must excuse me from telling of conditions there. I was very well acquainted with the late Mr. Stevens and we travelled on the same boat when he was appointed to his post in the Orient nearly ten years ago.

Bishop Harris is on his way to the Metho dist conference at Baltimore.

ETNA LETS OFF STEAM. Eruption of Sicilian Volcano a Blessing in Disguise, Says Expert.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN

CATANIA, Sicily, April 29.-Mount Etna is emitting huge columns of black smoke accompanied by rumbling. Ashes have fallen in considerable quantity,

damaging the crops in the surrounding country. There have been slight earthquakes throughout the day, especially at Lingua Glossa and Santa Veronica. Mount Etna is completely covered with

Late to-night there were violent roaring explosions, followed by the discharge of incandescent material from the central crater, and earthquakes. The alarm is increasing.

Prof. Ricco, director of the Mount Etna Observatory, however, contends that the eruption is a blessing in disguise. The volcano has been almost inactive for fifteen years, and if it were bottled up much longer it is likely there would be an extremely violent and destructive eruption. The present one, he expects, will be comparatively innocuous and will relieve the pressure.

STRIKERS TRY TO SEIZE CORPSE. Thirty Arrested at Treadwell Mine, Alaska. After Attacking a Funeral.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 29 .- The steam ship Dolphin arrived to-day bringing word of the arrest at Treadwell mine, Alaska, of thirty strikers for preventing the funeral of a strikebreaker and nearly securing possession of the corpse.

It seems that a young man in the employ of the Treadwell mine was accidentally killed. A large number of non-union miners attended the funeral, when the strikers attacked the procession and broke

COLUMBIA'S CROP OF FOSSILS. Prof. Grabau Discovers Them in Paving Stones on the Campus.

Columbia University learned officially for the first time yesterday that it was harboring many very ancient fossils on the campus. Prof. Grabau, one of the youngest scientific members of the faculty, made the announcement yesterday morning. He discovered them in the paving stones on the campus.

Right in front of the library, he said, there was a large fossil of considerable value. It is the remains of a large cephalopod nearly a foot long.

nearly a foot long.

"The paving stone on this campus," he said, "is found in southern Indiana and belongs to the Mississippian series at some distance below the coal measures. The slabs which are used in the pavements contain many fossils that are now very rare and in some cases it would be worth while to dig them out and put them in the paleontological museum. The stone is composed of minute shells which would be of service those studying the evolutionary side of geology.

DEWEY'S PORT WINE AND OLIVE OIL,
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THE MESSAGE STIRS THEM UP

BUT NOT IN THE WAY THE PRESIDENT INTENDED.

Republican Leaders Inclined to Resent the Constant Swishing of the Big Stick Over Their Heads-One Said Message Is a Splendid Democratic Document.

Washington, April 29 .- In the two days that have passed since President Roosevelt sent to Congress his third special message advocating the adoption of the comprehensive legislative programme which he has prepared Republican Senators and Representatives have had a chance to obtain a full and free exchange of views as to the purpose of the President in emphasizing his previous recommendations that certain pending bills be placed on the statute books. The result of this full and free exchange is not flattering to the President. One of the commonest criticisms heard is that Mr. Roosevelt is not acting with his party. but on the contrary is apparently endeavoring to cause trouble for Republican members of Congress in the forthcoming political campaign.

The feeling aroused in Congress over the President's course was illustrated today by a story of Private John Allen. A Confederate Colonel whose regiment was outnumbered by Union [troops was leading a masterly retreat. His men, however, declined to retire hastily and would rally occasionally and fire a volley at the oncoming Yankees. The Colonel, some distance ahead of his soldiers, observed this and riding back among them oried out. loudly, "Stop that firing men, it only makes 'em madder." So it is with the President. His last shot to remind Congress that much must be done before adjournment serves only to make Congress-

Nobody appears to be able to give a definite reason for the message beyond that it was intended "to stir them up a bit." This sentiment was made by a close friend of Mr. Roosevelt who is in his confidence. Practically everything in the way of recommendation and suggestion contained in the latest White House production had been said already in the sensational message of January 31 and the boiled down or tabloid message of March 25.

If the object was "to stir them up a bit" t has succeeded admirably, but not in the way intended. The Congress leaders evidently are determined not to go beyond the legislative programme they had mapped out after consultation with the President, which did not include all the measures now advocated by Mr. Roosevelt, and the rank and file of Republicans in the national Legislature are in an ugly mood and inclined to resent the constant swishing of the "big stick" near their several heads.

One of the things said about the message by Republicans is that it is a splendid Democratic campaign document. Another is that the President is endeavoring to discredit the Republican Congress in the eyes. of the country by recommending the en "Before I took my departure from the actment of a number of comprehensive measures which he knows cannot be put

through at this session. The report that the President will veto the omnibus public buildings bill if his measures are not passed has been revived, and it is evident that the revival was in spired at the White House.

The Capitol is full of rumors that the Administration will endeavor to defeat the renomination and even the election of Republican Congressmen who are opposed to the current Roosevelt policies. One story is that a Congress leader is to be kept at home through Administration influence because of his refusal to yield to Executive urging. And the Democrats are very

happy. It is apparent from these conditions that the relations between the White House and the Capitol are much strained. Some of the people's representatives say that they never knew such a condition to exist in a campaign year.

While it is true that the President's messages have ceased to be effective. there is no denying that many Congressmen live in constant dread of these frequent documents. Each communication telling Congress what to do sends cold chills down the backs of the Republican legislators, and when the cold chills have passed away their place is taken by the white heat of passion. The calm and dignified gentlemen upon whom the spectator looks down from the gallery of Senate or House are not as cool and calm either in appearance or manner when they gather behind closed doors in cloak room or committee room

to discuss the state of the Union. One thing that angers Republican Congressmen in regard to the President's present attitude is described in the alle-

gation that "he will not stay put." It is asserted that while Mr. Roossvelt did not consent to confine his programme of legislation only to the measures which the Republican Congress leaders were willing to attempt to pass, it was the understanding that he would leave these leaders to do the best they could and not embarrass them with continual pleading for measures which had no show of passing. There is no claim that the President entered into a hard and fast agreement to that effect, but it was commonly believed that after his comparatively mild and very brief communication of March 28. outlining the things he wanted Congress to do, he would not seek to agitate further the subjects included in that message.

The object of the conferences between the President and the Republican Congress leaders was to lay the foundation for Republican success in the coming campaign. That arrangement has gone aglimmering if what is said at the Capitol is to be be

lieved. Brewer Queered the Diverce Trial.

Receuse William S. Brewer, who is being sued in the Supreme Court by his wife Edith Ainslee Brewer, for a divorce had given out to the newspapers a typewritten statement of his defence Justice Platzek decided yesterday that the trial should not proceed and directed that one of the jurors be withdrawn so as to make a trial. He had learned that several had read the published statement i the defence was put in.

Pacific Coast Wants a Dozen Battleshine SEATTLE, Wash., April 29.-The Seattle Chamber of Commerce has passed resolutions which favor the retention on the Pacific Coast of not less than twelve battle-